

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.-) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 633

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CANTON.
EAST PARADE GROUND.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM
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We supply Junket Tablets on application. 58

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We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture. 637

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(BILLY WILLIAMS)
COMEDIAN.

When Father Papered the Parlour
(Don't go out with him to-night.)

Wake up John Bull
(I'll lend you my best girl.)

Where the Crowd goes
(Let's have a Song on the Gramophone.)

I never heard Father Laugh so much
(My Lass from Glasgow Town.)

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BETTER GARDENS.
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GRACA & CO.,
No. 10 Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with Regulations published under Government Notification No. 202 of 31st May, 1918, commencing from 1st September, 1918, the PRIVATE CHAIRS have to be licensed at an Annual Licence Fee of \$2, payable in advance.

CHAIR BEARERS have to be licensed at a Fee of 30 cents each yearly.

P. J. J. WOODHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, Aug. 16, 1918. 671

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my intention to stand for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent the Justices of the Peace during the two months' absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Villiers, K.C. Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed and Mr. Evan Ormiston has seconded my nomination.

If I am elected, I will do the best I can in the interests of the Colony—the Commercial Community of which I have been associated with for the past twenty years.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obedient servant,
A. R. LOWE.

HONGKONG, Aug. 19, 1918. 681

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
HONGKONG BRANCH
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE
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Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
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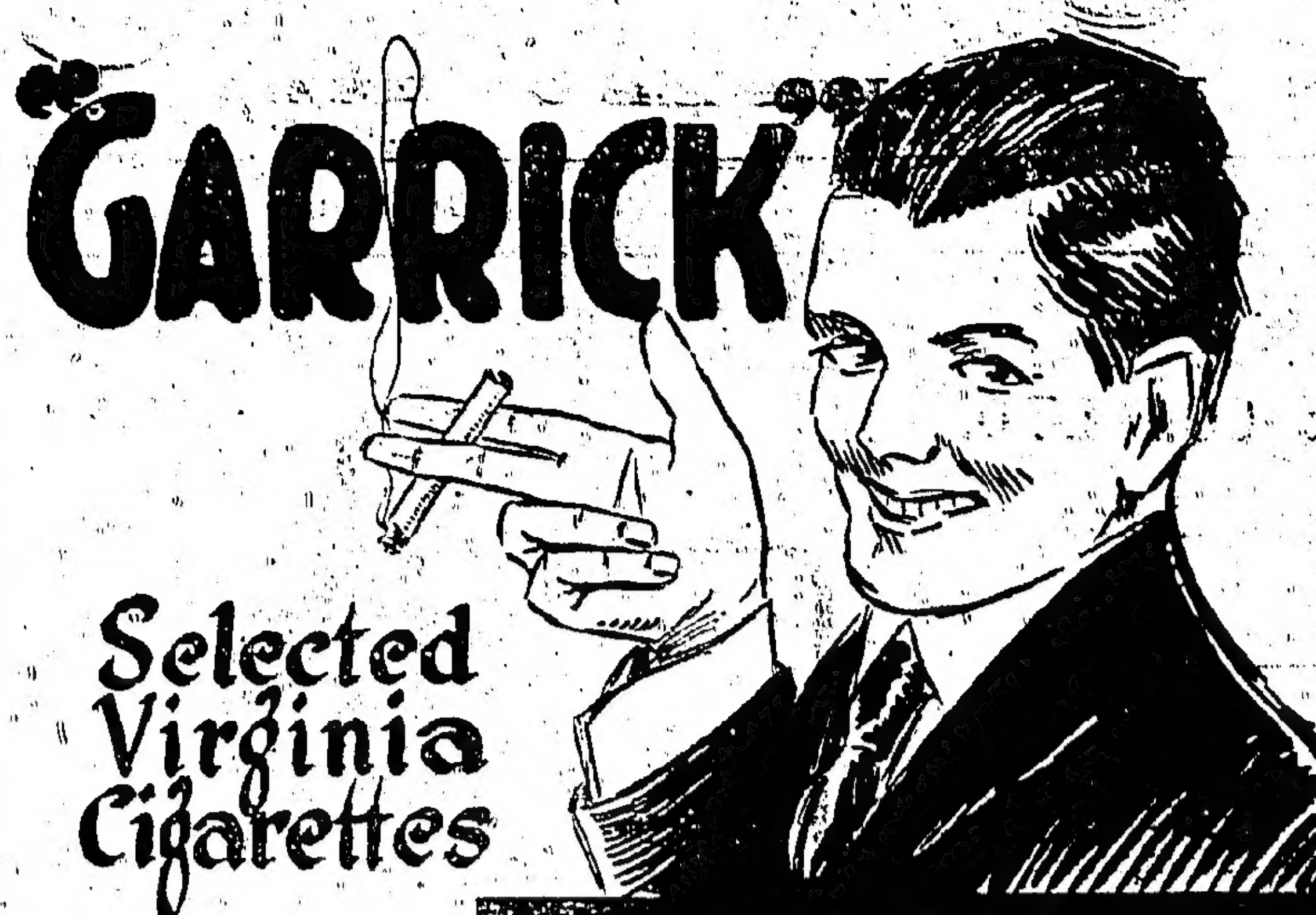
SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION.
All sorts of
Frames Lenses, and Protection Glasses.

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Sole Agents
H. I. TSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel. Each bottle contains 100 capsules. Price 1/6 per bottle. Sold by all chemists and druggists. See the wrapper for full particulars. THE THERAPION MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 10, ST. MARK'S PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 4.



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EVERY VIRGINIA LEAF used
in the manufacture of
GARRICK Cigarettes is selected
and blended by specialists,
skilled in the art of their
profession.

GARRICK Cigarettes are
DISTINCTLY HIGH CLASS.

A DISORDERED MONARCHY
SOUTHERN SLAV REVIVAL.

The great national revival of the Southern Slavs is a complicated thing, seriously for Austria-Hungary, or, more strictly speaking, for the corrupt Government of that Monarchy, for the leaders, in or out of office, for all the Tizias and Czernins and Andrassys and Wladichs, who superintend the hapless young Emperor Charles, writes a correspondent. In a country which is in a state of complete disorder, which may at any moment grow to more than disorder, especially if Ludendorff's strokes in the West fail, these tributary personages look as if they might be caught in a vice. The central Germanophile block over which they preside, a block composed of Hungary and of German Austria, which it would be simple and fit to call Germania, is dangerously surrounded on north and east and south by its own subjects—its subjects, that is, of another Toulon and Magyar blood.

Examine the map, and you will see that all along the northern side of this block lie the countries of the Czechs, Slovaks, the Poles, and the Rutenians. In the centre, roughly speaking, from above the Danube to Switzerland, Austria-Hungary makes her connection by physical and spiritual bond with Germany proper, nudging up like a long thin lamb to the breast of congenial and beefy Bavaria. But south of the block again, stretching from the Italian border to Serbia and Montenegro, and separating Germania from the Adriatic Sea, lie the several kindred sections of that one and same race whom we are learning to call the Yugo (or Southern) Slavs. East of the block lies Rumania. The map shows, in fact, that Austria-Hungary is an advanced political sultan of Germany. She is surrounded by other peoples, whom she might have conspired, to whom she might have brought liberty in her own commonwealth. But she has chosen instead to maltreat them and stunt their development and now they are rounding on her and turning their eyes to us, the Powers of the Entente.

YEARS OF BONDAGE.

Of them all, none have a greater right to their independence than the Southern Slavs. They number between 11 and 12 millions of individuals, all speaking with immaterial variations the same tongue, and including the Serbians or Serbia, the Serbs of Montenegro, the Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs of Austria-Hungary. In the fourteenth century they had a great empire of their own and kept a high standard of civilization. But their race was conquered by the Turks at the battle of Kosovo in 1880, and for 400 years the Southern Slavs went into bondage. Yet the spirit of the race lingered, their national character passed ages and

to mouth and formed a sort of oral Bible from which succeeding generations drew the revelation of their unity and the dogmas of their patriotism. Early in the eighteenth century they had become to outward seeming only a great clan of peasants and shepherds, but they had forgotten nothing of their past, and under one of the Kuragovichs family, the grandfather of the present King Peter, they rose against the Turks and, though he was only a village notable facing all the Ottoman power, defeated them in the plains of Serbia. But in 1812 the Turks regained the upper hand and massacred their Slav opponents in a way a butcher would think it waste to fell animals. None the less, five years later a form of national régime was restored under the Obrenovichs, and finally, after some 50 years more of Turkish semi-anarchy, Serbia became a free State.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

There are two ways of looking back on the freeing of Serbia. One way, and this has been the general way, was to look on it as an end fortunately attained, the dissolving of the Serb nation in their own home. The second way, and the truer one, is to recognize it as a beginning, a first sample of freedom, the earliest instalment of liberty secured by the whole South Slav race. For it is indeed a race; Serbians of Belgrade, Slovenes of Lublana, Ljubljana, in German Austria, or Zagreb, Agram, in Croatia; Croats and Montenegrins and Bosnians and Herzegovinians and Dalmatian Slavs are all of the same stock; their language hardly differs. In Serbia, Montenegro, and among the Serbs of Austria-Hungary Cyrillic characters are used. The Croats and Slovenes, the Latin characters, but the tongue is almost identical. The Serbs (I quote an Italian Copani's article) says, for example, "lepo" for "beautiful," the Bosnians, Herzegovinians, and some Dalmatians say "lojopo," the Croats and other Dalmatians "lipo."

The country which has best understood the latent unity of the Southern Slavs thus manifesting itself in Serbia—and in a lesser degree in the little kingdom of Montenegro—has been Austria-Hungary. The reason of this is not far to seek. In 1914 there were 4,400,000 Southern Slavs in Serbia and about half a million in Montenegro; say 5,000,000 who were ruling themselves. In Austria-Hungary there were some 6,800,000. Not only, therefore, were well nigh 62 per cent. of them not ruling themselves, but they could only emancipate themselves at the expense of Austria-Hungary. Furthermore, if the Southern Slavs throw off the Hapsburg rule, it would be only logical for the Czechs-Slovaks 10 millions, and the Poles five millions, and the Rumanians 24 millions, and Rutenians four millions, and Italians one million, 204 millions in all, to follow suit. The two upper dogs, Germany and Hungary, would have been left alone with no bones.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN RESPONSIBILITY.

Figures are excessively dull things, of course, but in a few of these dull figures we can almost see why Austria-Hungary

went to war. In the Empire there were between Germanians and Magyars 204 millions, between oppressed and oppressor nationalities 204 millions, 20 masters in the house and 20 slaves. There can be no doubt of the servitude; some of the facts are stupendous. A Bosnian officer to whom I was talking a few days ago told me that the 2,000,000 Bosnians were only allowed four secondary schools, and in all schools German is the obligatory language. A voter in Hungary must declare his vote openly. Government officials taking due note if a Slovak votes contrary to their desire. No wonder there are only three Slovak Deputies at Budapest for three million inhabitants of this race. And these are but instances chosen among many.

It is readily understandable, therefore, that when the star of Serbia began to rise after her victories in the Balkan War of 1912-13 and a steady stream of Southern Slavs began to emigrate towards her from Austrian territory, and those who stayed behind began to see in her the representative of their race, Austria decided that the growth of Serbia must be stopped. Her own task, that of preventing a majority of her people from leaving as Empire wherein they were treated as inferior beings by a minority, became frankly impossible when a free State in the Government of Slavs came like a prison escape agency just across her borders. So Tizias and the others demanded war as the Crown Council in Vienna and deliberately threw Europe into flames and bloodshed. The great point to bear in mind is that Austria-Hungary is equally responsible; no dupe of Germany was she. The only difference is that Germany was out to rob the world, while Austria did not wish to disgorge long-stolen goods.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

[All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.]

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OR KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ORDAINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	NEAPS
WILSON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	80' top 14' bottom	30'	7'	11'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	250	40'	15'	5'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	250	40'	15'	5'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	250	40'	15'	5'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	250	40'	15'	5'	10'
TAKOKE-SHUI					
Commons Dock	445'	45'	30'	7'	11'
ABERDEEN					
Hop's Dock, Canton Dock	225	34'	25'	7'	11'

R. M. DYER, B.Sc.; M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

Add in Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers
High Class English Jewellery

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CIGARETTES.

The particular man demands a particular cigarette,
State Express are made for just such men—men
of discrimination who require the best.

VIRGINIA

No. 555 - - - 85 cents. PER TIN
OF 50.
PACKED IN PATENT VACUUM TINS.

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
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25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 818.

To-day's Advertisements

TO BE LET AT THE PEAK.

FIVE-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE for six weeks, or two months.
Apply M. Z. R.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1918.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "VARG,"
will have prompt despatch.
For Freight apply to
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
3 Queen's Building.
Hongkong, Aug. 20, 1918.

JAVO-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "TILATAP,"
having arrived from the above ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns and/or extra
Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst.,
will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on the 27th
inst., at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within TEN days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

JAVO-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 27th August, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

The following rebuilt Typewriters (in
good condition):

- 3 REMINGTONS.
- 1 UNDERWOOD.
- 2 ROYAL.
- 1 OLIVER.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & ROUGE,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 27th August, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Comprising—
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and
Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and
Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White
Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen
Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath
Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths,
&c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & ROUGE,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1918.

(Continued on Page 8.)

KODAKS
and FILMS.
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.
A TACK & CO.,
20, Des Voeux Road Central.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The demand rate opened this morning at 3s. 5 1/2 d.

It has been decided not to hold the usual Carnival at Manila next year. It is considered that the Carnival would be out of place under the circumstances arising out of the War.

There is much interest in Shanghai apparently in connection with a betting "scandal" on the occasion of a recent baseball match. The matter is under investigation by the Baseball Club and the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

The local branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine is in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office at Paris announcing that the Board of Directors has authorized the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. to shareholders for the year 1917.

A Presidential Mandate was issued recently expressing regret at the death of Sir Robert Reeson, and granting \$2,000 towards the funeral expenses as a token of special consideration and appreciation of the valuable services he had rendered to China.

The death is announced, at 25 India Street, Edinburgh, on the 22nd ult., of Kenneth Douglas Adams, sometime merchant in Canton, son of the late Kenneth Mackenzie Adams, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., Madras Establishment.

The American Red Cross Society, through the American Consulate General, acknowledges the receipt from Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company of \$450.00 Hongkong Currency as proceeds of the baseball game held on Wednesday the 14th, August, the management of which Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company conducted at their own expense and with gratifying success.

Eighteen firms are building ships in the Philippine Islands for the inter-island trade. Mr. Rafferty, the Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, has given the people of the islands the advice to float every available ton of craft—wood, cement or steel—for the coastwise trade not only for the present distribution of the produce and supplies of the islands but in order that Philippine interests may assume their proper economic status after the war.

HONGKONG MEN IN THE WAR.

His many friends in the Colony will be gratified to learn that Mr. H. G. Hegarty (of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), who has been doing excellent work in the Royal Flying Corps, has now been promoted to the rank of Captain.

In a recent casualty list there appeared the name of Captain F. B. Thomson, R.G.A. (wounded), the son of Dr. J. C. Thomson, 11 Blaglyre Terrace, Edinburgh, formerly of Hongkong. He was a student at Edinburgh University, and received his commission in 1914.

We regret to learn that Mr. R. W. Lee Jones (of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.) who was training in England for a commission in the Flying Corps recently had the misfortune to fall about 600 ft. owing to engine trouble. He escaped with a fractured collar bone, and he is now in training with the Inns of Court Cadet Corps for a commission in the infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles Stewart of the Australian Infantry has recently been officially reported "wounded and in hospital." Mr. Stewart enlisted as a private in the Australian Expeditionary Force shortly after the war began. He served through the Gallipoli Campaign and afterwards in France, where he was wounded. He was gassed a few weeks before. Before enlisting he was engaged in farming in Australia, but previously he was in the service of the Chartered Bank in Hongkong. He was originally trained in the Bank of Scotland Branch at Dundee.

KILLED IN ACTION.

LIEUT. P. SYDENHAM DIXON.

We regret to learn that a telegram has been received from England to the effect that Lieut. P. Sydenham Dixon, a solicitor of Hongkong with the firm of Messrs. Williamson & Co., who was killed a few years ago in the Great War, was killed in action on August 14th, 1918.

THE SUPREME COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A QUESTION OF SECURITY FOR COSTS.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, a trial of issue was to be heard as to whether the defendants in an original action should give an account to the Salt Commissioner of Kwantung.

In the original action the plaintiffs, Fung Pak Hang, Hung Kwai San and others, trading as the Hang Fat Loi, carrying on business as salt commissioners in Kwantung province, claimed from the defendants, Cheung Tsz Wa for an account to be taken, with all necessary inquiries and directions, of the disbursements made by the defendant on behalf of the plaintiff out of an amount of \$17,500 received by the defendant from To Lan Tung branch depot in Kiding Po and received by the defendant as agent for the plaintiff, and for payment of the amount.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Q.B.E., instructed by Mr. F. Mattingly, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Q.B.E., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Phillips, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Jenkin said he had to make an application which would no doubt be distasteful to His Lordship, but he made the application on the very best of grounds, therefore, he asked for His Lordship's indulgence. His application was for a proper adjournment of the hearing in order that he might present the case properly and with due fairness to his client. His grounds were only that he received his brief and instructions only at 4.15 yesterday evening. The reason for the delay was that the plaintiffs did not comply with an order to provide security for costs, and it was not until 12 o'clock yesterday that his solicitor received from plaintiffs' solicitor an undertaking by letter to be responsible for security for costs. Until the order for security for costs had been complied with, his solicitor was under no obligation to instruct counsel. In point of fact, he would have been remiss in his duty, if he had instructed, because an order for security for costs was made. The solicitor, therefore, could not and did not instruct counsel.

His Lordship: Did the solicitor think that security would not be put up? Mr. Jenkin replied that the action started in 1916 and since then it had been adjourned. The affidavit filed in connection with the summons for security for costs showed that application had been made for security to be put up by the plaintiffs ever since almost the commencement of the action. No security was put up and in the end the defendant's solicitor took out a summons, on August 9 last, asking that security be put up and his Lordship ordered that security should be put up. That had not been done, but the solicitors had written a letter saying that although security had not been put up they gave a personal undertaking that it should be done.

His Lordship:—Supposing an order for security was made and supposing security was not put up, you would be justified in asking for the case to be dismissed.

Mr. Jenkin said he was informed that plaintiffs wanted time and until the letter undertaking security for costs was received at twelve o'clock yesterday, the solicitor for defendant refused to instruct counsel.

His Lordship said that he thought Mr. Goldring should have found out definitely whether there was a prospect of security being put up.

Mr. Alabaster held that an undertaking was given by telephone that security would be put up and that a confidential letter was sent last Monday. He was ready to go on and an adjournment would be very inconvenient.

His Lordship said that he thought defendant's solicitor should have communicated with plaintiffs' solicitor. If the latter had given an undertaking to provide security for costs that should have been sufficient. He did not know why the solicitor had not instructed counsel.

Mr. Jenkin argued that it would not have been right for the solicitor to instruct counsel until formal security had been given.

In reply to His Lordship, Mr. Alabaster said he did not think the other side had any defence. His Lordship: How long will the hearing take? Mr. Alabaster replied that he could not say. He did not know how many witnesses his friend intended to call. Mr. Jenkin replied that he had had no time to go through his papers, he was unable to state how long the case would take. In any case, he could not say. His Lordship had already said that there was no defence. (Laughter.) His Lordship then adjourned the case to the 27th inst.

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN OPIUM CHARGE.

Two Chinese were charged in Mr. Wolfe's Court this morning with being in possession of 42 taels of opium.

Mr. Agassiz appeared for the defendants.

A Revenue Officer gave an account of the defendants' arrest on the 16th instant.

Mr. Agassiz pleaded guilty on behalf of the defendants and asked his worship to take into consideration that the defendants had not acted to their guilt by perjury. The second defendant was only 17 years old, while the first defendant had seven children to support. Besides there was nothing known against these men and it was the first time they were brought up. He also stated that he understood the prosecution did not press for a heavy penalty.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that he must do justice and inflicted a fine of \$1,000 each or three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FORGED GOVERNMENT OPIUM LABELS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of labels which resembled the Hongkong Government opium labels.

Mr. Agassiz appeared for the defendant.

Mr. D. Trautman, Superintendent of the Import and Export Department, said on the 12th instant he received from a Chinese Police sergeant, 198, a parcel containing two fair-sized opium boxes and a large number of labels purporting to be Hongkong Government opium labels. He handed to the sergeant a certain number of labels, while the rest he looked in his own safe.

Mr. Agassiz: The labels resemble Government labels?—They would deceive anybody. I had to scrutinize them. The labels read "Government opium, Hongkong."

What made you suspect them at first? Was it the size? The size is identical. No person can be in possession of these labels except the Government printer, myself or my Department.

No. I am bringing evidence to prove that they are not.

Chinese Sergeant P. S. C. 198 said on the 12th instant at 1.15 p.m. while on duty in Lower Russell Road he saw a coolie carrying a box on his shoulder, accompanied by the defendant. He stopped the coolie, who pointed out to the defendant as the owner, and he ordered the defendant to open the box. Defendant said he did not have the keys. Eventually the box was broken open. On searching it, witness found a bundle of labels in the corner of the box; defendant refused to say where he got it from. The box was thoroughly searched at the Central Police Station and two small boxes of opium found. Defendant's person was also searched and the keys of the box found.

His Worship sentenced defendant to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HARBOURING A MARRIED WOMAN.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning a Chinaman was charged with harbouring a married woman.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

The married woman made a long statement to the effect that while she was living in the Waihow village two women came to her place and after a conversation gave her something to drink which made her rather crazy. She accompanied them and later was met by three men who took her to various villages where they stayed for about ten days, and then they brought her to Hongkong and handed her over to the defendant. She lived in defendant's house for some days where she was locked in a room and afterwards taken to Yau-mat. There also she was imprisoned. She believed that they intended to sell her.

Another witness said that she saw the woman but she did not like the idea of having her in the house as defendant and others were making arrangements to sell the woman. She said she also noticed that defendant's mother received a deposit of \$25 from another woman, who wanted to buy the complainant.

The brother-in-law of the complainant said that defendant wrote him a letter saying that his sister-in-law was in Hongkong and asking him to come and take charge of her. His sister-in-law did not complain that she had been imprisoned or that they had attempted to sell her.

The Magistrate enquired of Inspector Brail whether he had any more facts against the defendant.

Inspector Brail said the defendant had detained the woman against her will.

The Magistrate said that was not the charge against him.

Inspector Brail said the man attempted to sell the woman.

The Magistrate said there was no proof that the man attempted that, but there may be proof that his mother did it. There was a bona fide statement made to the effect that the defendant gave up the woman when the brother-in-law came.

Inspector Brail said that he thought the brother-in-law and the defendant were working in collusion with the intention of selling the woman.

His Worship discharged the defendant.

WAR FILMS IN THE ORIENT.

THE CARELESS NURSE.

The Peking Correspondent of The Times recently sent home the following:

A letter from Lanchow fu, in the far West of China, gives a picturesque account of the experiences of one of the British war films recently shown in that city. Apparently there is no such thing as a cinema palace in Lanchow fu, and the film was presented in the large hall of the Anhui Club, lent by the Governor and other officials. The Commissioner of Police entered upon the duties of advance agent with zeal, and posted the city with proclamations announcing the exhibition. He further provided troops to guard the doors, and the Governor ordered the supply of electric light free. Two missionaries did showmen, and made a very good job of it.

The whole business was too novel to be an immediate success in an uncosmopolitan place like Lanchow fu. But the fame of the show spread quickly, and after the first night it was a case of house full all the time. Soldiers and police in uniform were allowed in free, and many of them slept on the premises in order to be there at the next performance. It is the pleasant Oriental custom for a person of standing to be accompanied wherever he goes by a long retinue. When such a one dines out his rag-tag and bobtail have the natural right to enter in likewise, and to be fed up to the neck. On this principle every soldier had a queue at his back, and it had not been for the soldiers at the door the takings would have tottered, although a full thousand would have witnessed the show. One man, and evasion was rampant. Men with lanterns claimed the special privilege to attend their masters, some carried in between the legs of the crowd, and some borrowed soldiers' caps or tunics in their earnestness to get a free look.

Infants in arms were proclaimed free, and when the people understood it they came festooned with large boys and girls hanging round their necks. The waiting crowds were enormously amused to see those who tried to get in without paying turned back.

Practically none of those who attended the exhibition had ever seen moving pictures before, and very few indeed had the scientific knowledge to understand how it was done. It is a curious characteristic of the uneducated Oriental that he can look at an engine or an aeroplane, or any other mechanical marvel, and take no interest in its construction or the why or wherefore of its ability to move. It is enough for him that it is some invention of the "foreigner."

One of the pictures shown at Lanchow fu represented a group of officers and nurses on the deck of a ship. There is a strong wind blowing and the kerchief round a nurse's head is carried away. It would be interesting to know what was in the mind of the man who commented:—"That nurse is very careless. She loses her handkerchief every night."

BANKERS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

The House of Lords delivered judgments recently which will be a relief to bankers. The Court of Appeal, in affirming the decision of the Court of first instance in *Macmillan v. London Joint Stock Bank*, said that it was settled law that the mere fact that a cheque was so drawn that spaces left in it could be used by a forger was not in itself a violation of the duty which a customer owed to his banker, and any evidence of negligence to go to a jury. The House of Lords has now reversed that decision, holding that the customer owes to his banker a duty to draw cheques with reasonable care to prevent forgery, and that if, owing to the customer's neglect of that duty, forgery takes place, he is liable for the loss to the banker.

The House of Lords delivered judgment dismissing, by a majority, the appeal of Captain C. E. Banbury against a decision of the Court of Appeal in favour of the Bank of Montreal. The plaintiff in the action claimed damages for alleged negligence and breach of duty by a branch manager of the bank, who, he said, advised him about an investment which was unsuccessful. The case raised a question as to the extent of a banker's liability when he gives financial advice to customers.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians prescribed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist, and no family should be without it. It keeps for years, and no hours in a bottle without losing its strength. Chamberlain and Gooden Company, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

DEAR SIR.—In justice to the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, and to their views on the point, which were communicated to the Government by letter on 29th June last, I am writing to inform the Public through the Press that the Unofficial Members have asked the Government, but without success, to amend the recent Government Notification in which a distinction is drawn between the amounts of the allowances to be made to wives and children according to whether they are or are not of pure European descent, in such a way as to abolish such distinction.—Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

Hongkong, August 21st, 1918.

F.M.S. FINANCE.

As far as we can gather from the annual reports, nearly \$30,000,000 of F.M.S. money was invested in British War Loans in the two years 1916-1917. If to this \$30,000,000 is added the cost of the free gift battleship—partly paid for before the war—the cash gift which has been and is being raised by extra taxation, private subscriptions for the provision of aeroplanes, money subscribed to maintain a hospital, money invested in Investment Trust and Straits Loans for Imperial use and possibly the investment of a certain amount of this year's revenue in British War Loans, it would appear likely that the F.M.S. will have sent the best part of \$100,000,000 to London by the end of 1918.

We should be surprised to hear that any other Protectorate or even Crown Colony has been able to render such substantial assistance. And this is the more noteworthy when we remember that, although situated with the Empire, this country is not British territory and the great majority of its inhabitants are not British subjects. Until quite recently, at all events, it cannot be said that the raising of all this money has broken the back of the local taxpayer. In view, however, of the serious state of the rubber market it may be necessary to be a little less liberal. Even the British Government, with its insistent demand for money only expects to receive it from people who are earning it, or receiving it in the form of dividends. Messrs. Fraser and Co. state in their last weekly circular that the prices obtainable for rubber at the local auctions show a small profit to a few companies only. What about the peasant proprietors who have not and cannot have the same organization and means of cheapening cost by means of machinery and quantity of production? The export duty on rubber paid by local and Ceylon companies last year as compared with the dividends of an income-tax of from 16 to 20 per cent. So it is not likely that the peasant proprietor is paying much less.

So long as people are getting a good return on their investments they are willing to contribute handsomely to the Exchequer. But when the profits cease to materialize they look at the matter in a different light. The tin-miner is doing well and is not likely to grumble. But the investor in European tin-mining companies is not in quite the same favourable position. Compared with dividends paid by one or two companies taken at random, it appears that the amount paid in export duty works out at about 75 per cent. of the amount distributed in dividends. These figures are rather startling, but, if wrong, will no doubt be corrected by people who have the figures at their disposal.—Malay Mail.

WARNING TO MEN OF 50.

TO REPORT AS REQUIRED.

The Director-General of National Service in June issued an Order directing that every reservist born in the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, who is in the Reserve (a) by virtue of the Military Service (No. 2) Act, 1916; or (b) by virtue of voluntary attestation, having been hitherto allowed to remain in the Reserve, shall report himself at such place and on such date as he may be required by a calling-up notice to be served on him. Failure to comply with such notice is an offence under the Reserve Forces Act, 1916.

Notes appended to the Order show that it is intended to call up the classes of men referred to by individual notice for medical examination and explain the procedure for applications to tribunals.

THE GREATEST INSULT.

In view of the foul crimes committed by the Germans, said Mr. Justice Lush, at Northampton Assizes, that a situation could be made against a man than to call him a German.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief in cases of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea can be obtained by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a family remedy and should be kept in every household.

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to—

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 231

100-443887-100

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"SELUN,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their goods will

the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extrahazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained optional. Cargo will be forwarded only unless intimation is received from the Consignee under reservation to the contrary.

No claims will be admitted after the 23rd of August, will be subject to rent.

August, at 10 A.M.
All claims must reach us before the
27th of August, 1918, or they will not be
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the undersigned.

THORESEN & CO.,

Hongkong, Aug. 16, 1918. 68

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.
THE Company's Steamship.

1. "INABA MARU"
having arrived from the above Ports
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and

placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before

Goods not cleared by the 20th August 1918, will be subject to rent.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Saloon for examination by the Com.

signee's and the Co.'s representative at an appointed hour on **TUESDAY** and **FRIDAY**. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. — No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong. Aug. 20, 1918. Agents. 638

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Bride St., R.C. ROBERT WATSON, 180
Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., Snow
Hill, Holborn Viaduct, R.C. D. J
KETCHER & Co., 3 Whitefriars St.,

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